MEMPHIS, TENN, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 196

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold:

New York cotton, 12 5 15c. Memphis cotton, 111c. New York gold, 1111. Memphis gold, 110%.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Stg. OFFICER 1 For the south Atlantic, gulf States, Tentessee and the Ohio valley, stationary to falling barometer, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, nearly stationary temperature, and partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain areas.

Is CLAPP to be public printer? 's now the puzzling question for the senste Grant says yes,

THE railroad is finished from Sherman to Texarkana. The first train went through yesterday.

W. W. FARMER has been nominated or congress by the Democrats of the fifth district of Louisiana.

THE Philadelphia Press (very Radical), urges that for the south the policy of non-interference should now have a trial. "Out of the mouths of babes and suchtings," elc.

THE Indian troubles are in statu quo No charge since last advices. Sitting-Bull is moving, so is Terry, so is Crock, has so for been avoided.

REV. JOE BROOKS being a Federal officer, is, according to the constitution of the State of Arkansas, ineligible as a candid ale for the office of governor of have to try again.

ing the Franco-Pruisian war, his increased one million seven hundred and the apparently friendly natives rushed the apparently friendly natives rushed in four years. Emigra- in a body, and seized the best, and tion to America is still in order.

IT is announced that Representative Faulkner, who is a candidate for United Slates senator from West Virginia to succeed Seaster Davis, intends to follow the example of the late Stephen A. Douglas in making a formal canvass.

An exchange says that the ill-fated twice, whom a cruel Indiana parent christened "Haves" and "Wheeler." were unable to survive the letters of ac- the hubbub grew greater. Violent lanseptanca. They died of bydrocephalus, suage and more violent action we rethus with the twins, what is to be come of the candidates?

THE New York Express calls atten tion to the fact that the north has never given an important office to a negro, and get expects that persons many times more ignorant than colored men at the north, can be judges, governors, congressmen and sheriffs of southern States.

THE s'ck man, Blaine, while lying on his back in such pain as to be unable to and the bost, stamped, foamed at the to the loss of our oars, we could not keep train, and shared the spoils. give his time or attention to the con gres-ional committee charged with the duty of investigating his crooked trans- reserving that pleasure, I presume, for a Maine can vass. Which proves that some | oitement would be required. things can be done easier than others.

THE time of the sera'e yesterday was mainly occupied with consideration of appropriations and the Hawaiian treaty, which lies over. A resolution to adjourn on Monday was tabled. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States proschools was read the third time and is now upon its passage.

WROM the field where Custer and his brave companions met an untimely fate, General Reno sends the following seasonable question:

The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the hight on which Custer fell, and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field armed, clothed and equipped by one and the same government, should not te shollshed?

CAPTAIN R. H. TAYLOR says in a card in the Panola Star that some political and personal enemies having originated and circulated the report that he would or might, under som scontingency, become an Inderendent candidate for congress, he pronounces the same a base and groundless slander, without the slightest foundation is fact. On the contrary, he proposes to give his unqualified support | ready obedience paid to his commands. to the nomines of the Democratic party, Colonel Manning.

W. D. GRAHAM, chairman of the them, he ordered his people to seize our Democratic executive committee of Alabama, contradicts Spencer's Radical friends, and s ys that the "election Monday was conducted with absolute fairness and without the slightest disturbance or complaint that we have heard throughout the State. The "Democrate have elected their State ticket by over forty thousand majority, and at lesst four fifths of both brat ches of the legislature. The negross in large numbers voted with us."

THE Philadelphia Times, good authority, states "that Governor Curtin's position has never been doubtful. He was engaged to speak in Indiana for Tilden and on the next day Shekka promised and Hendricks within a week after the he and his people should eat honey and nomination, and as shou as the campaign opens in that State he will go there and devote a month to that contimes in Ohio, where he made such a very marke i impression in 1875 in the campaign against Hayes. He is the devoted personal friend of Hendricks, and will work with a will "

legislative and judicial appropriation bill passed as agreed to by the senate, and so did the diplomatic appropriation bill, which practically abolishes the missions to Portugal, Switzerland, Bolivia, Esuador, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Greece and Denmark. Lynch (colored), of Mississippi, made an at- heard beating the call to war, until withtempt-only an attempt-to reply to in half an hour about five hundred war-Lamar, during which he repeated all the slanders of the Democracy of Mississippi, which have already grown to down and took our drum, and kindly stale, and he deprecated "as unjus", ungenerous and unfair his colleague's [Lamar's] comparison of the colored race with the untutored, uncivilized and unamericanized Mongolian race." Pretty heavy, that, on the Chinese.

The Last Letter of the Brave Herald-African Exp'orer-Bis Survey of the Victoria Niyanza Lake.

STANLEY.

Exciting Adventures on the Island of Bumbireh-An Attack by the Natives-Riding Out a Storm on the Lake -Etc., Etc.

The New York Herald of yesterday published the first of Stanley's latters, of which a synopsis was recently given in the Heraid's London dispatches. The let'er begins on the Kagers river. He was driven away from Makongo by hostile natives, and then went to a comfortable little cave near the village of Kajuri at the southeastern extremity of Bumbirch island. He expected to get provisions there. But we were disappointed to hear the large number of people on the plateau above the village shouting their war cry.

TO EAT OR DIE.

Still we pressed nearer the beach; hunger gave us much confidence, and a rich tributs, we were sure, would pacify the most beltigerent chief. Perceiving that we persisted in approaching their shore, the people rushed down the slope of the plateau toward us. Prudence whispered to me to at least get ready our and so are the reinforcements. A battle guns, which I accordingly did, and then rowed slowly toward the beach, certain that, if hostill ties began, indications of such would appear in time to enable us to withdraw from the shore. A SAVAGE RUSE.

We halted at a distance of twenty yards from shore, and I observed that that State. His Radical friends will the wild behavior of the natives changed, as they approached nearer, to affability and friendliness. We exchanged the usual friendly greetings, According to a recent census, the and were lavited to come ashore in such population of Germany, notwithstand- tones as dissipated the less' suspicion from our minds. No sconer, however, had the keel of the boat grounded, than dragged her high and dry on land, with all on toord. The reader may imagine the number of natives required to perform this fest, when I state that the boat, baggage and crew weighed nearly four thousand pounds.

A TERRIBLE MOMENT. Twice I raised my revolver to kill and te killed, but the crew restrained me, saying it was premature to fight, as these people were friends, and all would be right Accordingly I sat down in the s'ern sheets and waited patiently for the decisive moment. The savages fast increased in numbers, and ceived without comme :t or word on our part. Spears were held in their hands as if on the isuach, arrows were drawn to the head and pointed at each of us with frensied look and eyes almost

bursting out of their sockets. THE BLACK FURIES. apparently friendly saveges seemed to be now personified furies. Throughout all the scenes of civilized and savage life which I have witnessed. I never saw mad rage or wild Jury painted so truly before on human features. It led them to the verge of insanity, even. They struck the ground mouth, gnashed their teeth, slashed the air with their spears, but they shed no blood. The chief Shekka prevented this, actions, prepared six speeches for the more opportune time, when a new ex-

Our interpreters, in the meantime. were by no means id e; they employed to the utmost whatever gifus of persuasion nature had endowed them with and fear created in them, without, however, exhibiting any servility or meanness. Indeed, I was struck to admiration by the manly way in which they stated our objects and purposes in traveling on the Nivanza, and by the composure of their hibiting any appropriations for sectarian | bearing. The saveges themselves observed this, and commented on it with

utprise. The calm behavior of the crew and interpreters acted as a sedative on the turbulence and ranting violence of the savages, though it broke out now and then, sputtering flifully with the wildest of gestures and most murderous demonstrations.

THREE MORTAL HOURS. For three hours I sat in the stern

sheets of the boat observing all the preliminaries of a tragedy which I felt sure was about to be enacted, silent, except now and then communicating a sugges tion to the interpreters, and seemingly an uncone raed spectator. But I was not idle. I wished to impose on the savages by my behavior. I was busily planning a resistance and an escape. As we were in their power, it only remained for us to be quiet until they proceeded to acts of violence, and in the meantime endeavor to rurchase peace, or at least postpone the strife.

SHEKKA'S TREACHERY. Conformably with these ideas, the interpreters were instructed to offer cloths and beads to the chief Shekka, who appeared to have despotle authority over all, judging from the reverential and Shekka demanded four cloths and ten necklaces of large beads as his price for p rmitting us to depart in peace. They were paid to him. Having secured

care, which was done before we under-

stood what they were about. This was

the second time that Shekka had acted

cunningly and treacherously, and a loud jeering laugh from his people showed him how much they appreciated his wit. A PROSPECTIVE HONEY FEAST. After seizing the ovrs, Shekka and his people clowly went to their village to est their noon meal, and to discuss what other measures should be adopted toward the strangers. A woman came near us and told us to eat honey with Shekka, as it was the only way to save our liv.s, for Shekka and his people bad determined to kill us and take everything we had. The coxswain of the boat was sent to proffer terms of brotherhood to Shekka. The coxswain was told to be at ease, no harm was intended us,

make lasting and sure brotherhood be-

The coxswain returned to us with triumphant looks, and he speedily communicated his own assurance to the crew. But I checked this over-confidence and trustfulness in such cunning and treacherous people, and told them to trust in nothing save our own wit, and by no means to leave the neighborhood of the boat, for their next aut would In the house sesterday the executive, as they seized the cars. Immediately be to seize the guos in the same manner the crew saw the truth of this suggestion, and I had no reason to complain

that they paid no heed to my words. GOING TO CUT YOUR THROATS." At three o'clock in the afternoon the natives began to assemble on the ridge of a low hill about a hundred yards from the boat, and presently drums were riors had gathered around Shekke, who was sitting down addressing his people. When he had done about fifty rushed told us to get our gues ready for fight, as they were coming presently to "cut

A BUSH FOR LIFE. As soon as I saw the savages had ar-

prrate effort my crew of eleven men toy, and shot her far into the water. The impetus they had given her c. used her to drag them all in deep water. In the meantime the savages, uttering a furious howl of disappointment and baffl drage, came rushing like whirlwind toward the water's edge.

SOME SHARPSHOOTING. I discharged my elephant rifle, with its two large conical balls, into their midst; and then, assisting one of the crew into the boat, told him to help his fellow: in while I continued to fight. My double-barreled shotgue, loaded with buckshot, was next discharged with terrible effect, for, without drawing a single bow, or launching a single spear, they retreated up the slope of the hill, leav-ing us to exert our wits to get the boat out of the cove before the enemy should decide to man their canors.

BRAVERY OF THE CREW The crew was composed of picked men, and in this dire emergency they did ample justice to my choice. Though we up the seats and footboards, and began to fifty-seven days absent from our people, paddle the boat as though she were a and many a false rumor of our death, cance, while I was left to sir gie cur with my rifles the most prominent and boldest of the enemy.

THE ELEPHANT RIFLE'S WORK. Twice in succession I succeeded in dropping men determined on launching the cances, and seeing the sub-chief who had commanded the party that took the drum, I took deliberate aim with my elephant rifle at him. The bullet, as I have since been told, killed the chief and his wife at d infaut, who happened to stand a few paces behind him, and the extraordinary result had more effect on the superstitious minds of the natives than all previous or subsequent shots.

EXPLOSIVE BALLS. On getting out of the cove we saw two canoes loaded with men coming out in pursuit from another small cove. I permitted them to come within one hundred yards of us, and this time I used the elephant rifle with explusive balls. Four shots killed five men and sank the

"GO AND DIE IN THE NIVANZA." This decisive affair disheartened the enemy, and we were left to pursue our way unmolested, not, however, without hearing a ringing voice shouting out to us; "Go and die in the Niyanzs!"

COUNTING LOSSES. When the savages counted their losses they found fourteen dead and eight wounded with buckshot, which I consider to be very dear payment for the robb ry of eight ash oars and a drum, though barely equivalent, in our estimation, to the intended massacre of our-

continued our course | addling. All night I kept the men hard at work, about twenty miles southeast of Bambireh, and by noon were about twentyknots an hour. At sunrise we were about twelve miles northeast of Sousa or favorable we hoped to be able to make a haven some time before midnight. Bit the boat before the wind.

THE STORM-DEATH ON EVERY HAND. As we were swept by the island we made frantic efforts to get to leeward, but it was to no purpose; we therefore reeigned ourselves to the wind and waves, the furious rain and the horror of the tempest. Most of your readers, no doubt, have experienced a gale of wind at s a; few, however, can have witnessed it in a small boat. But our situation was even more dangerous than the latter. We had rocks and unknown islands in our neighborhood, and a few miles further a mainland peopled by savages, who would have no scruple in of us. If our boat capsized the crocodiles of the lake would make short work of us; if we were driven on an uninhabited island, death by starvation awaited

SLEEPING LIKE "THE WET SEA BOY." Yet with all these terrors we were so worn out with hunger, fatigue and anxlety, that, excepting the watchman, we all fell asleep, though awakened now and then by his voice calling the men to bail the boat out.

REFUGE ISLAND. At daybreak the tempest and high waves subsided, and we perceived we had drifted eight miles westward of Sosua and to within six miles of the large island of Mysomeh. We had not a morsel of food in the boat; I had but a little ground coffee, and we had tasted nothing else for forty-eight hours; yet the crew, when called upon to resume their rough paddles, cheerfully responded, and did their duty manfully. A gentle breeze set in from the westward, which bore us quickly east of Sosua, and carried us by two o'clock in the afternoon to an island which I have distinguished by the name of Refuge

island FOOD, REST, AND THANKS. On exploring this island we found it to be about two miles in chromference, to have been formerly inhabited and cultivated, and, to our great Joy, we found an abundance of green bananas, and of a small ripe fruit, resembling cherries in appearance and size, but having the taste of dates. To add to this bounty, I succeeded in shooting two brace of large fat ducks, and when night closed in on us, in our snug and secure camp close by a strip of sandy beach, few people that night blessed God more fervently than we did.

INHOSPITABLE BLINGERS We rested a day on Refuge island, during which time we made amends for the scarcity we had suffered, then, feeling on the second day somewhat re-covered, we set sail for Singo island. We imagined we were near enough to Usukuma to venture to visit Ito island, situated a mile south of Singo, whose slopes were verdant with the frondage of banana and plantain, but, on attempting to land, were met by a force of natives who rudely repulsed us with stones, shot from slings. Our cartridges being all spoiled by the late rainy weather, we were unable to do more than hoist sail and speed away to more kindly shores.

LAYING IN SUPPLIES. Two days afterward our boat rounded the southwestern extremity of Wiro, a peninsula of Ukerewe, and rode on the gray waters of Speke Gulf, the distant short line of Usukuma bounding the view south about twenty-two miles off A strong head wind rising, we turned into a small bay in Wiro peninsula, where we purebased meat, potatoes, mi k, honey, ripe and green bananas eggs and poultry; and, while cur boat was at ancho, cooked these delicacies on board, and ate with such relish and appetite as only starving men can propcrly appreciate, grateful to Providence and kindly disposed to all men.

HAILSTONES BIG AS FILBERTS. At midnight, taking advantage of a favorable wind, we set sail for Usuku ms. About three o'clock in the morning we were nearly in mid-gulf, and here the fickle wind fail us; and then, as if resolved we should taste to the utmest all its power, it met us with a tempest of halistones as large as filberts from the northeast. The sky was robed in inky blackness, not a star was As soon as I saw the savages had ar-rived in the presence of Shekka with by loud thunder crashes, and waves our drum, I shouted to my men to push | which tossed us up and down as though | made,

the boat into the water. With one desperate effort my crew of eleven men their terrors to this fearful night.

AGAIN ADRIFT. Again we let the boat drift whither it might, as all our efforts to keep on our course were useless and vain. Indeed, we began to think that the curse of the people of Bumbirah, "Go and die in Niyauza," might be realized, after all, though I had much faith in the staunch bost which Messenger, of Teddington, so conscientiously built.

RETURN TO CAMP. A gray, cheerless, raw morning dawned at last, and discovered ourselves to be ten miles north of Ruwoma, and twenty miles northwest of Kagehvi, at which latter place my camp was situated. We put forth our best efforts, hoisted sail, and though the wind was but little in our favor at first, it soon rewarded our persecame booming astern of us, so that we sviled in triumph along the well known shores of Usukuma straight to camp. Shouts of welcome greeted us from shore, when even many miles away; but as we drew near the shouts changed to volleys were without oars, the men were at no of musketry and waiving of flags, and loss f r a substitute. As soon as they the land seemed alive with leaping forms f und themselves in the boat they tore of glad hearted men, for we had been

> strengthened each day as our absence grew longer, was now dissipated by the Lady Alice sailing joyously to the port of Kagehyi. JOYFUL GREETING. As the keel grounded, over fifty men unded to the water, dragged me from the boat, and danced me round camp on their shoulders, smid much laughter, clapping of hands, grotesque wriggling of human forms, and Saxon hurrahing. Having vented their joy, they set me down, and sli formed a circle, many men deep, to hear the news, which was given with less detail than I have the honor to write to you. So ended our exploration of Lake Victoria Niyanza.

> > THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Confession from them Through Chief-of-Police M'Donough, of St. Louis -Names of the Ruffians.

How the Crime was Accomplished-The Participants and the Booty they Received-The Youngers and the James's Leaders.

Sr. Louis, August 12.—Chie'-of-Po'ice M'Donough, at a late hour to-night, gave out the confession of Hobbs

Miller, Charles Pitts and Wm. Chad- woman, and had given the President well constituted the gang that robbed making, however, but little pr gress | the train, and that Kerry got twelve through the water. At sunrise we were hundred dollars of the swag. It ap pears that the train was not robbed in accordance with a previously five miles off. At this time we had a concerted plan, but the party had been strong breeze from the northwest, and riding over a large extent of country we sped before it at the rate of five without finding anything particular to do, and finally concluded to attack this train, and acting apparently more from Gosua island, and if the breeze continued | impulse than anything else. Kerry wanot a regular member of the gang, but had been with them during their raid the breeze, about eight o'clock in the through the country, and was evening rose to a flarce gale, and, owing also present at the robbing of the appears that the police authorities here had information, early in June last, that the Youngers, James 38, and the other members of the band, contemplated robbing the bank at Granby, in southwest Missouri, and offi ers were sent there from here. This project was abandoned, however, and the officers returned as soon as the robbery of the train occurred. Chief M'Donough felt certain that it was done by this gang, and he immediately sent to Granby. Joplin and other places. The arrest of Kerry and Bruce Younger was the resuit. M'Donough had intercepted a letter written by Kerry to one Bond, and it was through this letter that he exputting us all to death or making slaves | tracted the confession from him. All of the parties mentioned above have been indicted by the grand jury of Cooper county, Missouri, but whether lieved Babcock to be innocent, but, if vigorous measures will be taken for their arrest is not known. There are no official advices of the capture of Chadwell and Pitts, and officers here do not put much reliance in repor's to that effect. The confession also gives the witness did not assist Babcock in a description of the robbery of the train, getting up his defense; he had not, since which is essentially the same as heretofore published; also of the movements of the robbers for some time previous to the attack on the train, and their course to the point where the booty was divided, making quite a circumstanetial account of all their proceedings. A Murderer Arrested and Released.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Special-Officer D ugherty, on the Gloucester ferryboat Dauntless, at forty-five minutes past eight o'clock this morning, on the up trip, arrested a man who answered to the description of Dayton, the murderer of Mr. Chislett, at Elwood, New Jersey. Arriving in the city, the prisoner was taken to the second district stationhouse, to be locked up, but those in charge showed a paragraph in one of the morning papers stating that the three murderers had been arrested at Woodbury, New Jersey, and therefore refused to receive Dougherty's prisoner, and he was released. On the next up trip of the boat two New Jersey officers arrived in pursuit of Dayton, and said that the released prisoner answered perfeetly to the description of the manthey were after. They are still searching for him in the city.

Burning of an Oil-Train. ELIZABETH, N. J , August 12 .- This morning a loaded oil-train on the Central railroad broke in two one mile west and the second oil-train ran into them, tive was disabled, and the caboose and three oil-cars were thrown off the track; they took fire, and four cars, the caboose and wooden tank were consumed. The oil in three other cars turned so fiercely that trains could not pass on the track. A train attempted to run by, and was heat. Wrecking trains are endeavoring to throw the blazing oil-cars down the embankment. Grasshoppers in Kansas.

OMAHA, August 12.-The following reports were received this morning relative to the grasshoppers: Fremont, Dodge county, doing no damage; they speak of the reperts from the north about the same; none in Belle creek and Blair; Columbus, Platte county, very thick, waiting for a north wind; doing very little damage; appetites poor; Grand Island, Hall county, some it will not be over five per cent if they leave now; Kearney, Buffalo county, cleaned y them: North Platte, Lincoln county, had them there a week ago; they took the corn

to night with thirty-two minutes and twenty-five seconds to spare. He was vociferously applauded at the finish. O'Leary will be given a banquet before he leaves for Eur pa.

O'Leary a Success

WASH MITON.

General Horace Porter, Before the Whisky-Frauds Committee, Tells all He Knows about Crooked Men and Measures.

The Story of the Magdalen "Sylph," who Annoyed the President-Babcock's Explanation of "sylph" -The Interpolated Letter.

verance and merri y rushing tall waves | The "Sylph" Telegram-Bluford Wilson Contradicted Flatly-The Proposed Increase of the Army-Speaker Kerr Sinking Fast.

> Horace Porter Before the Whisky Fraud Committee. WASHINGTON, August 12.-General Horace Porter was before the sub-committee on the whisky 'rauds to-day. In reference to B'uford Wilson's testimo-ny, he said he did not affude to "Sylph" as a lewd woman, in speaking of her to M'Donald. General Babcock made an explanation to the President and attorney-general. If witness had thus spoken of "Sylph," he would been inventing a rumor which would have reflected on the President. Witness denied positively that he told Wilson the greatest favor he could do the President was to shield Babcock; he denied other assertions of Wilson. Witness said he never heard General Babcock referred to as concerned in specula-

tions, except from newspapers. Representative Cochrane asked witness whether he did not know that certain papers shown to the President im-licating Babcock was the reason why the President retained counsel to defend

Witness replied that he did not believe that any papers were placed before the President implicating Bahcock. Witness further stated that the President intimated to him that nothing whatever had come to his knowledge which implicated Babcock, directly or indirectly, or in any manner, with the

Black Friday " transactions. In reply to a question as to what explanation Babcock gave to the President and Attorney-General Pierrepont about the "Sylph" dispatch, witness said he did not attach much significance to it; he was not present with the President and Pierrepont when the explanation was made; he knew, however, that Babeock gave to them the origin of the seives.

CUT ON THE LAKE.

Favored by a slight breeze from the land, we hoisted our sail, and, by night, were eight miles south of Bumbireh. A little after dusk the breeze died, and we continued our course | adding. All |

Miller, Charles Pitts and Wm. Charles | Charles Pitts and Wm. C trouble, etc : Wilson, however, did ask him what the explanation of "Sylph" was, and he told Wilson what he had heard from others, although, as he had before said, he did not attach much sig-

nificance to it. The question was asked "whether, at any time, the President had said to him about that anything matter," and the witness replied that nothing was said by the President in his presence or hearing, and anything he may have heard as coming from the President, he declined to state. Subsequently, however, witness said that he heard from Sterrs that the President had said the statement made by Major Nelson before this committee was incorrect; that Wilson did not repeat this vulgar slander to him; that Wilson commenced saying something about an improper when the Preside him instantly, and that he did not permit the recital and discussion of the matter; the President never either directly or indirectly spoke to witness on the subject, nor did witness ever 'Sylph" dispatch.

couple the term lewd woman with the The witness explained his conversation with Babcock. The substance of his language was that Babcock was a distinguished officer of the army; was a graduate of West Point, and therefore every officer in the army feit an interest in the matter; that the President beguilty, he ought to be punished; Wilson did say to him, in the course of a conversation, that Babcock should be fairly dealt with, and no injustice done to him, bu farther than that he could not go; he had been summoned as a witness, been to see the President, but had purposely avoided calling on him at present, nor had he consulted with anybody, but had read some of the evidence, and had a general idea of it.

AFTERNOON SESSION General Porter being asked to state what had occurred in the interview which he had with Bluford Wilson touching certain letters written by the latter to Mr. Henderson in St. Louis, said: "The interview occurred in a purely accidental manner. I will state just how it occurred, as it has been quoted erroneously in the testimony of Mr. Wilson. In November last, or, possibly, in the early part of December, I spent a day in Washington. I called at the executive mansion to pay my respects to the President and his family. In passing through General Babcock's room I fell into conversation with him and one or two others who were present, in the course of which he said he had received, through an anonymous source, a very extraordinary letter, which he handed me to read. It was contained in an envelop post-marked St. Louis, bearing a recent date. It appeared to be a copy of a letter written by Wilson, addressed to Mr. Henderson. It was the bottom and top of the letter which the committee has had before it, and it was of R selle. The detached cars stopped, at the top, 'A true copy.' Then followed what purported to be a copy of in the fog, near the depot. The locomo- a letter from Wilson to Henderson. It was not the original letter, and did not purport to be the original letter. As I understood, neither Babcock nor any of his assistants recognized the handwriting of the anonymous sender; after reading the letter I stated that I did not believe Wilson had been guilty blistered and nearly fired by the intense of writing a letter of that character, and that it was my practice in business not to pay any attention to anonymous letters; Babcock stated that was the course be always pursued, and that he did not think it worth while to show this letter to the President; I understood him to say that it had been shown to Pierrepont and Bristow; I teld him I thought

it would only be an act of justice to Wilson to send the letter to him, as I thought the best way to treat the subject was with entire frankness; he said that Wilson had been absent from the city, and that he had not yet had an opportunity to tring the letter to his notice; I am p sitive about this statement; the small grain crop is out of their way; him the justice to show it to him; the letter was handed to me, and in the clean to the ground; damage very heavy. Wilson; I think I met him on rumer, as to what the President said, I the street or at his hotel, and must decline to state in evidence." walked with him to his office | Ques .- Did you hear anything from NEW YORK, August 12 -O'Leary, of Chicago, who began in the rink at midthat such a letter had been received, and | gard to the matter? night, on Sunday last, to walk five hur-I handed it to him; he appeared to know dred miles in six days, fluished his task Mayville, N. Y., August 12: The Sunday school assembly was numerously attended to-day. Ray. Dr. Tifprofound and impressive centennial ora-tion; after which fifteen centennial trees were planted and befitting addresses made.

William B. Moore, a special treasury agent, contradicted, in his testimony, the statements made by Wilson con-parenthesis after the word 'top;' on this discrepancy being pointed out, I

son that I was perfectly satisfied of that fact; he then went on to make an explanation in regard to the letter; he stated positively that that letter had no reference whatever either to the President or to General Babcock, and that it had no reference whatever to the visit of the President's party to St. Louis in the previous fail; but that it related entirely to the whicky thieves in St. Louis. I think he said there was a motion pending to quash the indict-ments against some of them, and he thought it was necessary to have increased watchfulness during the next

ien days after the writing of the letter, to prevent their escape; but he said he meant to stand or fall by that letter. He only wanted the truth in regard to it to be understood. I told him that, according to my understanding, the letter had not been shown to the President, and that I saw no necessity of its being shown him. H then saked me, personally, to show this letter to the President, and to state to him that the 'W. H. was interpolated in copy, and also to make to the President the same explanation which he had made to me. You will observe that I had a copy of the letter with me-not the inal letter, and not purporting to be the original letter; and that the letters 'W. H. were not inserted in an original letter, and in a different handwriting, as has been asserted, so I could not have said I saw this forgery in the origi-

Mr. Plaisted-Was it all in the same handwriting, the "W. H." and the rest Witness-It was all in the same hand-

nal letter."

Mr. Pials'ed-Go on, and give a succinct history of the whole affair, in your

own way. Witness-In the course of a conversation, Wilson asked me what I understood by the origin of the term "Sylph," and an explanation of the "Sylph" dis patch; I knew nothing in regard to the origin of that term, or any circumstances connected with it, of my own knowledge; I merely repeated to Wi son what General Babcock had told me, at Long Branch, the previous summer, when, from motives of curiosity, I asked him what the explanation was, which I repeated to Wilson as coming from Gen-eral Babcock, and was as follows: That In the fall of 1874 General Babcock visited St. Louis with the Preddent's party; that on one occasion M'Donald, then supervisor of that district, was present, with some other government officers, with General Baboock, either at a hotel or at the fair which was being held in that city; that M'Donald pointed out a handsome woman, but rather large in size, and called her a sylph; that it was done in such a manner as to create considerable amusement; that it was referred to afterward by way of a joke, and that it became a sort of by-word; did not understand that the President was present on this occasion, nor did I understand there was any reflection upon the lady's character. The allegation that I uttered or even repeated a gross and vulgar slander on the other connection, or that I ever uttered | for mayor. language which could be by any possibility construed into a reflection upon his character, is so unutterably absurd as to bear its own refutation in its face, but I want right here, under the solemnity of an oath, to give to that statement a broad and absolute and

unqualified denial; Bluford Wilson says or insinusted that I said the "Sylph" telegram referred to the movements of some parties who were going to St. Louis on the bridge business; now mark the perversion; what I said was just this: In speaking of the telegrams, and for the purpose of illustrating how suspicious a telegram might be on its /gee and yet how innocent might be its nature, I stated that Colonel Stevens had recently told me that he once read a telgram from General Babcock, in Washngton, while be (Colonel Stevens) was in St. Louis, which read as follows: "No one going from here " The colonel remarked that on its face, and without explanation, that telegram might look very suspicious; but that he had a day or two before, he being a railread man ager and hearing that the President and his party were coming to St. Louis to attend the opening of the St. Louis bridge on the fourth of July, telegraphed General Babcock to know when the Presideut would reach there, and how his many party would consist, and that it was in answer to that telegram that General Babcock

sent him that very innocent reply, "No one going from here." I took this occasion, in compliance with Mr. Wilson's request, to speak to the President in relation to the bottom and top of the letter. In my view with the President, I showed him the copy, explained to him that I had compared it with Wilson's letterpress copy, and that "W. H." was an interpolation; I also gave him the explana lon which Wilson had given me. The President exhibited erable feeling in regard to the letter, and did not appear to regard the "W H." as at all important: it was the general tone of the letter to which he objected, and I suggested that he should send for Wilson, see the letter-press copy himself, and hear the explanation from Wilson himself, as I did not want to be the vehicle for transmitting any expla- rested. sations. Now, I want to say here, that I made this call on Wilson from motives of kindness, and with the disposition to do him an act of justice, and the only reward I have received thus far is having my name drawn into an unseemly discussion in reference to a matter about which I know little cr

nothing, and care still less. Mr. Plaisted-You may state what the President said. Witness-The President was appoved by the letter, and locked upon it as very disrespectful, and as an effort to put epies upon him during his visit to St

Louis. Mr. Plaisted-Should like to have juwhat the President said about it. Witness-I cannot trust my memory o recollect the exact expressions use Ones .- Was anything said about Wil on's removal, that is, ought to be anything of that Ans,-The President said that Wilson ought to be removed, and that was what led me to ask that he might send for Wilson himself.

Ques.-State just what the President did say on that head. Ans -His manner and his language left the impression upon me that he was going to remove Wilson. In the cross examination General

Potter was asked if the President, at any

time after this convention between him

and Wilson, spoke about this "Sylph"

Answer-He did no President never said to me that Wilson had made to him this statement as related in his testimony. Question-Do you know of the President having at any time spoken of a conversation with Wilson in regard to your explanation of the "Sylph" tele gram? If so, what did the President say, and what are your means of knowl-I said if the letter was given me I would | edge? The witness at first declined to volunteer to take it to Wilson, and do answer the question, but finally said "The President made no statement to me, or in my hearing, and anything course of the day I went to call on | that I may have heard, in the way c

in the treasury department; I told him snybody, and if so, from whom, in re-The witness said he heard about i all about it, and said he was not sur- from A. Storrs, who said the President priced, as he had learned that the letter said that the statement made by Wilhad been lost or stolen in the courthouss son, in his testimony, was incorrect; son, in his testimony, was incorrect; in St. Louis; he said that it was not a that Wilson did not recite this vulgar correct copy of his letter, and after slander to him; that he commenced to awnile he brought out his letter-press say something about an improper woman, and that the President stopped

said at once that the letters 'W. H.' General Babcock receive a letter from had been interpolated, and I told Wil- Joyce. The committee have adjourned the

further examination of the whisky frauds until the next session of congress French Sworn In. French, the new assistant secretary of the treasury, was at the department this morning, and took the oath of

office. He will enter on his duties Monday. Speaker Kerr Sinking Fast, Speaker Kerr's condition is such as starm his friends, and it is not believed that he will long survive. A dispatch received from him, dated yesterday, from Ricktridge alum springs, says: "I am much worse, and hope is growing wesker."

Grant's Call for an Increase of the Miliary Force. The house committee on military af-fairs to-day considered the President's message relating to an increase of the army during the pendency of the Indian war, and agreed to the bill which passed the senate July 31st, providing that the President shall have the power to increase the number of enlisted men in each company of cavalry to one hundre i, in such regiments as may, in his opinion, require such increase; provided that not more than twenty-five hundred enlisted men shall thus be added at any one time to the twenty-five thousand suthorized by the act of July 24, 1876. The committee adopted an amendment that as soon as hostilities cease, the regiments shall be reduced again, and the enlisted man mustered out.

TELEGRAPHIC CLIPPINGS.

Baltimore, August 11: Arrived: Steamship Nuremberg, from Bremen. New York, August 12: Arrived-Steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool. Wilmington, N. C., August 11: Spirits

turpentine steady at twenty-seven cents. San Francisco, August 11: Arrived-Pacific Mail steamer Coleman, Panama. Versailles, August 12: Both chambers of the assembly were prorogued this afternoon.

New York, August 12: Specie shipments to-day \$227,000, of which \$100,000 was Spanish doubtoons.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 11: A man named Thomas Morgan was struck by the engine of a freight-train and killed. Cincinnati, August 11: A planingmill owned by Bradley & Wilder was burned to-night. Loss, thirty thousand to bring the relationship of the members dellars; insurance, five thousand dollars Cleveland, O., August 10: The sub- new state of things." sidiary high court of the Ancient Order of Forresters continued its sessions to-

Columbus, O., August 11: Green Clay Smith, Prohibition candidate for President, addressed two meetings here to-day. Athens, August 12: A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Patros

to day. Several houses were much in-New York, August 12: The managers of the Labor Demonstration Thursday minated James Gordon Ronne

Paris, August 11: The municipal bill passed the senate-186 year, 90 naysand has been adopted by the deputies without discussion. Cincinnati, August 11: The general

situation with the striking brakesmen on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad continues unchanged. Montgomery, Ala., August 12: Lehman, Durr & Co. received from G. A. Roberts & Son, Esufaula, this evening, the first bale of new cotton.

Terre Haute, August 12: The largest night rally but one ever held in Terre mass-meeting held here to-night. Washington, August 12: Fisk &

Hatch's bid of \$105 05 for the \$2,160,000 Geneva bonds offered by the secretary of the treasury, has been accepted. Fort Scott, Kan., August 11: Advices from the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, are to the effect that the government is in a very unsettled condition.

Augusta, Gs., August 11: The parties secused of complicity in the Hamburg riots were before Julge Maher, at Aiken, yesterday, and gave ball in one thousand dollars each. Beyeruth, August 12: Emperor Wil-

lism arrived this evening, and was en-thusiastically received. His majesty congratuiated Wagner on the success of his undertaking. London, August 10: The extensive establishment of Grant & Co., litho-

graphers and publishers, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. Milwaukee, August 10: Wahl's glue works in this city were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, thirty-five

thousand dollars; insurance about twenty-five thousand dollars. Havana, August 11: Advices from San Domingo City of July 28th, report that an insurrection has broken out in the Cibas provinces, forming the northern part of the Dominican Republic. St. Albana, August 12: Leon Vand-

ney and Arthur Rovert, of Montreal. fought a duel at Richford yesterday, two shots being exchanged. Rovert was wounded. The six participants were ar-Snow Hill, Md., August 11: Jenkins S. Howell, colored, convicted of rape,

was hauged at the county almshouse,

near this place, to-day. The execution

was witnessed by twenty five hundred Port Colborne, August 10: The skiff Grace B, from Boston to Detroit in one hundred and twenty days, on a wager of three thousand dollars, passed through the Welland canal to-day, ninety-one

days out. Omsha, August 12: James B. Hickok. alias Wild Bill, known in Kansas and in the Territories as a scout of some prominence in early days, was killed in a saloon at Deadwood on the second instant by one Bell.

San Francisco, August 12: Miller, alias Woodruff, the defaulting secretary of the contract and fluance company of the C. V. railroad, was, yesterday, after many continuances, placed on trial for embezzlement. Chicago, August 12: The annu I re-

port of the Chicago and Northwestern

rallways shows the gross earnings to ke

\$12,773,771; operating expenses, \$7,408, 857; interest and other expenses, \$3,567, 302; net income, \$1,797,550. Dayton, August 10: The fourth Rapublican district convention met here to-day. The contest was very lively. On the tenth ballot Hon. John Howard was nominated, and the nomination was

afterward made unanimous.

Dayton, O , August 11: The Republican campaign opened here this even-Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and Ex-Governor Noyes addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in this city. New York, August 12: The bank

tatement shows an increase in loans of \$319,500; specie increase, \$966,000; legaldecrease, \$1.650,100; depost increase, \$35,300; circulation \$266,300; reserve decrease, \$692,925. Pottsville, Pa., August 12: Ephraim Phillipe, supervisor of Newcastle town-

ship, Schuyikill county, was to-day sen-tenced to pay a fine of five thousand

dollars and one year's imprisonment for issuing fraudulent tax receipts to secure Cincinnati, August 12: The strike of the brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ended this afternoon, the strikers agreeing to go to work at reduced pay, and the company promising

to restore the old rate as soon as business will justify. Cincinnati, August 10: Last night the freight brakemen on the Ohio and MisEUROPE.

Comments on the Retiracy of Disraeli from the Leadership of the House of Commons-The English Slave Trade.

The French Municipal Bill Passed, and Gives General Satisfaction - The Heat Intense in Paris and Madrid-Turkey's Troubles.

LONDON, August 12 -Although Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage, he will remain prime minister. Sir Staf-ford Northcote will become the leader of the house of commons. It is the general impression that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of the leadership of the house. It is rumored that other cabinet changes will be made after the prorogation namely: Sir Charles B. Adderly, president of the board of trade, and Lord John Manners, postmaster general, are to be offered peerages; William H. Smith, the member from Westminster, and one of the joint secretaries of the treasury, is to replace Sir Charles Adderly, and some subord nate member of

tue government Lord Manners. The Daily News says: "For more than one session it has been manifest that the task of leading the house of commons was growing too burdensome for the prime minister, who never spared him-self when public duty demanded his time and energies. His accession to the peerage is not so much a promotion as a development, or rather crown, of his ca-reer. The political consequences of the change cannot at once unfold themselves. Disraeli withdraws from the house of commons at the close of the session in which he has been the center of strong personal discussions, but it cannot be doubted that his removal was contemplated before these discussions could be foreseen. The transfer of the leadership is an event far too important to stand to one another into harmony with the

Turkish Atrocities - Etc. BELGRADE, August 12.—Thirty thou-sand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, have taken refuge in Servia. The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria are reported beyond description.

It is expected that I'rince Milan will proceed in a few days to inspect the army on the Bosnian frontier. Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries. One legion of volunteers, bearing the name of Princess Natalie, has gone to the seat of war.

General Zach's wound will necessitate amputation. General Leschjanin, with the bulk of his forces, has taken up a position near Brestowitz. The commander-in-chief of the Servian army has decided not to abandon the Moray valley without a de-

cisive battle. The French Municipal Bill-Etc. VERSAILLES, August 12 .- The unexpected passage of the municipal bill gives general satisfaction, as removing what threatened to be the occasion of s serious conflict between the powers of the State. After its passage by the senate the bill was returned to the chamber of deputies, when Jules Ferry read a report proposing its adoption as amended, and said that, as an act of concern and conciliation, such a course would do honor to the chamber. All the clauses were passed without discussion.
Dufaure has been elected life senator,

vice Casimir Perier, deceased, by 161 out of 274 votes; 109 senators voted for Chenelong, legitimist. The heat is intense. Count Strallier, of the senate, was overcome yesterday, and had to be removed to Paris

The English and the Slave Trade London, August 12 -The admiralty have issued their circular respecting fugitive slaves. It instructs officers of the navy, first, that whenever a fugitive is taken under the protection of the flag, no demand shall be entertained for his surrend:r on the ground of slavery; second, that officers are left to their own discretion regarding the circumstances under which they ought to receive fugitive slaves; third, that whenever within territorial waters, any one claims to be held in slavery, contrary to the treaties of Great Britain, he should be protected until the nearest British consul investigates and decides the question.

The Turks Repulsed. BELGRADE, August 12 .- Prince Milan has arrived from Delegrad. The Turkish forces attempted, on Tuesday last, to break through the Servian lines at Javor, but were completely repulsed, nearly all of them being killed. ral Rance Olimpics maintains his offensive operations on the Drena. Bauja, which has been strongly fortified, is held by General Tchernaveff's army, while Becker's army occupies the mountains on the Timok or Moravian lines. The Montenegrins and the Turks.

RAGUSA, August 12 .- The Prince of Montenegro has delayed his march toward Semitza, the point of junction with the Servians, for the purpose of operating against Djelaledin, and preventing relief to Mounktar Pasha. Eight thousand Turks landed at Autwara, on Thursday last, going to Padgonitza. Heat in Madrid.

MADRID, August 12 -The heat is fearful, exceding any recollection since 1800. The city is deserted. Forty field laborers died near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorebing and failing.

Base-Ball Battings

CINCINNATI, August 12.-Chicagos, 5; Cincinnatis, 0. Base hits: Chicagos, 8; Cincinnatis, 4. Errors: Chicagos, 9 CEDAR HILL, KY., August 12 -The game to-day resulted as follows: Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 3, Errora: ville, 4; St. Louis, 4. Base hits: Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 9. Runs earned: St. Louis, 1. Time, 2 hours. Un pire, Willlam Walker, of Cincinnati. PHILADELPHIA, August 12.-Athleties, 15; Hartfords, 11.

Montreal, August 12: A farmer wishing to clear a piece of land between Hemmingford and Valleyfield, started a fire, which spread so rapidly and so widely that the crops, cattle-houses, etc., of farmers in the neighborhood nave been burned. The smoke from the blazing farms interrupts navigation.

London, August 12: Richard Banner Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Codit bank, a scheme started in 1874 which proved a failure, who was adjudged a bankrupt in January last, and commit ed for trial on the charge of fraut, was found guilty today and sentenced to five years pear servitude.

Liverpool, August 12; The steam-hip Bothnia, from New York, has arrived

DIED.

WEAVER-August 12th, at 10:00 p.m., at h1 residence ou McLemore avenue, near State Female College, JOHN C. WEAVER, sget eventy years. Burial will take piace at residence this (BU N-DAY) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to be present. Services by

NOTIOE.